

## CUT AMOUNTS TO JUST \$978,303.22

Decrease in Appropriation Is  
Bigger Than Predicted.

### LARGE REDUCTIONS ARE MADE

New Bill Recommends That All State  
Employees Be Required to Work  
From 8 in the Morning  
Until 5 in Afternoon.

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THE cut made in the 1914 appropriation by State Budget Commissioner W. O. Heffernan is bigger than predicted. It amounts to exactly \$978,303.22. Before he began his pruning knife on the bill it provided for an aggregate appropriation of \$9,511,688. It now calls for \$8,533,384.78.

The largest single cut was one of \$500,813 in the appropriation for the state board of administration. The next largest cut was one of \$63,368.08 for the Xenia home. The state agriculture commission came next with a cut of \$63,153.85. Other reductions were: State industrial commission, \$43,174; public utilities commission, \$57,000; state library, \$21,230; Ohio State university, \$24,600; Ohio university, \$9,630; supreme court, \$4,834.

The new bill carries these increases: State house and grounds, \$7,551; attorney general's department, \$8,421; state board of health, \$17,429; department of public instruction, \$11,706; executive department, \$14,051; state civil service commission, \$33,820.

#### Recommendations in Bill.

The new bill provides for the transfer of the state library to the Ohio State university, the removal of the state board of health from its present leased quarters to the Ohio State university, the abandonment of the flag and relic room by placing the flags in the rotunda and removing the relics to the state archaeological and historical society at the university.

The bill makes these recommendations: That all state employees be required to work from 8 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon; that time records be established in all state departments; that salaries and supplies be standardized; that heads of departments hold monthly meetings to secure team work; that the civil service law be rigidly adhered to; that a central purchasing and distributing warehouse be established; that a help-your-state complaint suggestion bureau be established; that fewer annual reports be published, thus effecting an annual saving of \$100,000 a year; that one composite appropriation bill be passed instead of several, as heretofore, such as the partial, deficiency and general bills; that the state house janitorial service be centralized so that there will be less soldiering on these jobs; that the practice of each department having messenger service be stopped; that no postoffice boxes be kept, and that the Xenia home be turned over to the state administration board.

Turner "Comes Back." Notorious criminals supposed to be serving time in the penitentiary are virtually as free as other citizens of Ohio, according to the "come-back" of Prosecuting Attorney Edward C. Turner of Franklin county in his bitter colloquy with Warden Thomas of the Ohio prison about the management of the big penal institution. Turner's statement is the warmest by far he has yet issued in the prison controversy. His reference to the men implicated in the legislative graft scandal, those whom he himself helped to send to the penitentiary, is particularly interesting. Of Isaac Huffman of Butler county, former state senator, who was convicted of bribery and sentenced to three years in the pen, Turner says:

"Huffman is supposed to be incarcerated in the Ohio penitentiary. As a matter of fact he is fairly comfortably quartered on a farm, although I have never heard of his being a farmer." The prison records show that Huffman is down at the state farm at Orient, O., performing odd chores. Referring to Rodney Diegle, the former sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio senate, who was convicted of bribery and sentenced to three years in the pen, Turner says:

"Diegle also is supposed to be incarcerated in the penitentiary, yet almost any pleasant evening last summer and fall he might be observed strolling along the streets on the Hill-top (Columbus) West Side or visiting one of the engine houses."

The Franklin county prosecutor makes numerous references to notorious criminals who he says have been given what amounts to almost absolute freedom by the management of the Ohio prison. He makes special mention in this regard to George Magly, sentenced from Franklin county for embezzlement; Harry Gazeille, Cleveland banker, whose term expired some time ago; Dave Haggerty, a well-known robber and others. Turner charges that the prisoners are getting better care, more comfort and more amusement than nine-tenths of them ever enjoyed on the outside of the prison.

Gov. Cox Gets Medal. Gov. Cox has just received a letter from President Wilson announcing a "gold medal of merit" has been sent him by the Red Cross and congratulating him on work done during the flood.

The president wrote: "It was largely due to your prompt, energetic and wise measures for emergency relief, to your confidence in Red Cross and to your hearty co-operation in its efforts to mitigate the suffering of the victims of the serious floods that the society was able to cope successfully with so great a catastrophe."

Conservation of Coal. The recommendations of the Ohio mining commission that the state proceed at once to compel a greater conservation of the coal supply is not favored by John Moore, the president of the Ohio Miners. At the opening session of the miners' annual convention here Mr. Moore said that although he favored conservation as a matter of principle, he believed it was too wide in scope to be undertaken by a single state. He believed it should be encouraged as a national policy.

#### Demand for Clerical Aid.

So urgent is the demand for clerical aid in the offices of the various county tax assessors that civil service rules are to be sweeping suspended in the employment of tax assistants for the time being at least. It is estimated that before Feb. 1 real estate cards in the number of 1,500,000 will have to be filled out and the call issued from 88 counties for clerks finds the state civil service commission with almost no eligible list. So the commission is taking the bull by the horns and is employing hundreds of clerks to be employed in the various counties "provisionally." Clerks so employed need only fill out blanks showing some experience in similar work. Some time later they will be asked to take the civil service tests.

#### Fires First Shot.

The state liquor license commission has fired the first shot in its campaign to eliminate bootleggers and the campaign is now to be prosecuted pertinaciously all over the state. The first shot fired by the commission in Columbus has brought down "Shockey" Hobbs, "king of the bad lands," who was caught red handed by Columbus police and liquor license inspectors doing a land office liquor business on the third floor of a rickety building without even the semblance of a license. The police only partly cleaned out the Hobbs place and got enough beer and whiskey to fill a patrol wagon.

#### For Germless Ice Cream.

"Let the ice cream be pure and germless" is the slogan of the food department of the state agricultural commission, and the officers of the Ohio Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers have promised to fall into line. There is going to be rigid enforcement of pure food regulations against unscrupulous ice cream makers as the result of the newest crusade. State food inspectors have found conditions in many ice cream factories, from the sanitary viewpoint, appalling.

#### Begin Fight for Prohibition.

First actual plans have been made for the state-wide prohibition fight in Ohio in 1915.

#### State Officials of the Anti-Saloon League.

State officials of the Anti-Saloon League say that the smaller counties already are being organized for the fight and that the work having been begun, there will be not the slightest cessation until the vote is taken place. The state-wide fight is distinct from the national prohibition fight being waged by the Anti-Saloon League forces, but insofar as the working organization of the temperance people are concerned the two conflicts will be essentially the same. In other words, the workers will labor for prohibition in both state and nation at the same time. From present outlook here the temperance fight, from the state viewpoint alone, will be stupendous. It will constitute easily the biggest wet-and-dry battle that Ohio has ever seen. The drys are relying on growing their declare is a constantly growing sentiment in behalf of temperance and prohibition. The wets are depending largely on the new license system for saloons as a buffer and counter-actant. The wets are denying that there is a growing sentiment toward prohibition, and many of the wet leaders insist that the sentiment is the other way. It is significant, however, that neither side is leaving anything to luck or chance. The wets are meeting the dry plans with a big array of defensive preparations, and within a few months each side will have a formidable army of workers. Large sums of money will be spent in the conduct of the fight, and owing to the important strategic position occupied by Ohio each side will send many of its national resources into the 1915 fight here.

#### All Kinds of Requests.

All kinds of requests come to the attorney general's office. One came Friday from Archbold, Fulton county, that is particularly peculiar. It is Attorney General Hogan was asked to suppress "an old maid," who, according to the complaint, is disturbing the peace and quiet of the community by loud, persistent and boisterous singing. "She does this to annoy and tantalize the neighbors," the writer declared. Attorney General Hogan advised that the local authorities be asked to deal with the situation.

#### Boys Seek Good Jobs.

Edward Wooten, 15, and Francis Wooten, 13, brothers, of Columbus, read about the new plan of the Ford Automobile Co. in Detroit to raise its minimum wage to \$5 for all employees. Both began to dream of all the money that would be made by even the meanest of the workmen, and their imaginations simply couldn't stand the strain. They both struck out for Detroit, and anxious parents and relatives, aided by the police, finally headed them off in Toledo. The boys weepingly resented the interference

#### Correct Blunder in Law.

One of the bills to be passed by the legislature at the coming special session will correct a blunder in a law enacted at the last session, which makes it mandatory for state officials to be branded with the state seal. So far no official has submitted to the operation. What the law should have provided for was that the state seal should be placed on official documents. Copies of 80 bills that will be presented at the special session have been received by the clerk of the house and may be had by application.

## MOYER IS INDICTED

MINERS' HEAD HELD FOR CONSPIRACY IN THE MICHIGAN COPPER STRIKE.

### ANTILLA ALSO IS CAUGHT

First Count Charges Plot to Prevent "By Force of Arms" Pursuit of Vocations by Workmen—Labor Leader Not Surprised.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 17.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was indicted on Thursday for conspiracy, together with other officials of the federation in connection with the copper strike.

The first count of the indictment charges conspiracy to prevent by force and arms the pursuit of their vocations by employees of the mining companies. The bill against Moyer and the other officials of the federation charged a misdemeanor.

The presentment embracing the true bills was made to Judge P. H. O'Brien in circuit court here. The court was told that none of the men accused of felonies was in custody and their names were kept secret for some time.

John E. Antilla, secretary of the Calumet union, was indicted for conspiracy, the court announcing that this bill charged a misdemeanor and therefore could be made public.

It was brought out that several "no true bills" were included in the grand jury report and the court ordered these made public.

The jury exonerated H. Stuart Goodell, an oil merchant, of complicity in one of the strike shooting affrays. The indictment against Antilla included the charge against Charles H. Moyer, president; C. E. Mahoney, vice-president; Guy E. Miller, Yarco Terziel, J. C. Lowney and W. P. Davidson, members of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. In addition Lynn Sullivan, William Rickard, Ben Goglia, Frank Altomen, Charles E. Hietala and other local union leaders were named, the list including 39 individuals.

The second count was similar to the first, but the charge was broadened to include all classes of workmen. In the third count it was charged that the union men had, by their conspiracy and attempts to intimidate, interfered with the rights and property of non-union men. The jury made no reference to the Moyer deportation, so far as could be learned.

Court officials promised that as fast as warrants were served the names of the indicted men would be made public. One guess as to the nature of the concealed charges had it that they related to the four guards and two deputy sheriffs who are charged with what has become known as the "See-berville murders." These men have been out on bonds awaiting disposition of their cases by the grand jury.

The conspiracy indictment carried with it a list of 137 witnesses for the people. The jury found that the federation had 7,000 members in the strike district.

Coupled with its exoneration of Mr. Goodell was a "no bill" in the cases of 27 members of the union residing near South Range. They had been accused of unlawful assemblage and threats to destroy property December 10, and their activity resulted in one of the first general alarms after the organization of the Citizens' alliance. Mr. Goodell's case arose the next day after some one had fired a shot at a striker. The jury was convinced that the person who accused Mr. Goodell of firing the shot were mistaken.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 17.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and other federation officers in Denver, were notified on Thursday that they had been indicted on charges of conspiracy by the grand jury which has been in session at Calumet, Mich.

"I am not surprised," said Moyer. "We expected such action from the grand jury. Nine of the grand jurors are members of the Citizens' alliance, the organization which was responsible for the assault made on me and for my deportation from strike district."

#### COL. GOETHALS CANAL CHIEF

Wins Fight to Keep Politics Out of Panama and Will Have Power to Appoint 2,500 Men.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Col. George W. Goethals is to be permanent governor of the Panama canal zone. This was learned on high authority here on Friday. He has won the fight to keep the canal out of politics and will have almost autocratic power in the appointment of 2,500 men who will compose the operating force. He is to be given this power because of the clumsiness and unwieldiness that would follow if the same power were vested in a commission.

#### Ritchie Calls Fight Off Again.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The lightweight championship battle between Champion Willie Ritchie and Harlem Tommy Murphy scheduled for the night of January 30, was called off by Harry Foley, representing Ritchie.

#### Two Burned to Death.

Bridgeport, Ont., Jan. 19.—When Lester Brooks, a blower employed at the Port Colborne plant of the Canada Furnace company jumped into a hopper to save the life of Joseph Postice, a fellow laborer, he perished too.

#### Lose Suit for Estate of \$7,000,000.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 19.—Forty-one New England heirs of Abel Stearns, a pioneer who died in the early '70s, were defeated here in their contest for the \$7,000,000 estate of Mrs. Arcadia De Baker.

#### Bacon Breaks Rib; Works.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Bacon of Georgia has just made the discovery that one of his ribs was broken two weeks ago. He fell in a bathtub while visiting at the house of a cousin in Albany, Ga.

## JUDGE BEN LINDSEY AND HIS BRIDE



Specially posed photograph of Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Colo., and his beautiful young bride, the former Miss Henrietta Brevoort of Detroit, Mich. The judge is internationally known for his reforms among juvenile delinquents. His bride is the stepdaughter of Dr. J. F. Clippert of Detroit.

## 11 SAILORS TRAPPED

LIEUTENANT AND TEN MEN GO DOWN WHEN SUBMARINE "A" GOES TO BOTTOM.

### OCCURS DURING MANEUVERS

Efforts Made to Bring Vessel to Surface Before Oxygen Supply on Board Is Exhausted and Crew Suffocated.

Plymouth, England, Jan. 19.—Desperate efforts were made on Friday to rescue Lieutenant Welman of the British navy and a crew of 11 men from submarine "A" which sank during maneuvers in Whiteland bay.

Whether the men are dead or alive had not been established on Friday, but navy officials here expressed the opinion that all had perished.

The exact spot where the little vessel sank has not been definitely fixed. The "A" 7, in company with the "A" 8 and "A" 9, made a plunge about while engaged in maneuvers. Its sister ships came to the surface at the end of the maneuvers, but nothing has been seen of the "A" 7 since it opened its valves and dived.

When the officers of the other vessels realized that their sister boat was in distress they sent out signals for aid. Rescue boats were immediately rushed to the vicinity where the "A" 7 went down. They threw out grappling irons and dragged the bay until darkness set in, but their efforts were fruitless.

The "A" 7 was in charge of Lieut. Gilbert M. Welman, who had as an aid another officer. A number of the men aboard were making their first trip in a submarine.

The cause of the accident is not known. Whether the submarine's machinery became disabled or whether it tore a hole in itself on some sunken object is not known.

The "A" 7 is the sixth submarine of class "A" which has come to grief, and the question is raised whether the government ought not to abandon this type of boat in favor of the more modern vessels of the "C" and "D" classes. The "A" 7 was built in 1904.

Of the class "A" submarines which have caused the British government losses in men through accident were the "A" 1, wrecked in 1904, on board which 12 men were drowned; the "A" 5 in 1905, with a loss of four lives; the "A" 8 in 1906, when 15 men perished, and the "A" 3 in 1912, when 11 officers and seamen went to their doom.

#### African Strike Is Crumbling.

Capt. Town, South Africa, Jan. 19.—The strike appears to be crumbling before the energetic application of martial law. The labor party here was dumfounded at the news on Thursday of the arrest of Johannesburg leaders, and it is reported that there has been a rush of men to resume work.

#### Eugenics Bill Killed.

Columbus, S. C., Jan. 17.—The state senate killed a bill requiring that male applicants for marriage licenses present satisfactory medical certificates.

#### Despondent Man Suicides.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 17.—After writing a letter to his mother to the effect that he had been accused of sinning by some one he "loved dearer than anyone else," Louis D. Houseman, eighteen, committed suicide.

#### Dam Water Danger Passed.

Elkins, W. Va., Jan. 17.—The danger of a repetition of the Johnstown flood, which threatened the valley of the North branch of the Potomac river, is passed. The water has been lowered 40 feet.

#### Big Lumber Firm Goes Down.

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 16.—Petition has been filed with Federal Judge Sheppard by the Keyser-Muldon company, Pensacola, asking to be adjudged bankrupt. Liabilities totaled \$2,700,000, with assets of \$1,700,000.

#### Eight Dead From Cold.

New York, Jan. 16.—With eight persons dead in the cold wave which is gripping New York, the weather fell to five degrees below zero on Wednesday, the lowest mark recorded in more than fifteen years.

## U. S. LABOR PROBE ON

FEDERAL BODY BEGINS QUIZ AT NEW YORK.

Further Sessions Will Be Held Wherever There Has Been Industrial Strife.

New York, Jan. 16.—A national federal investigation of labor in the United States was inaugurated here by the government commission on industrial relations when it took up the garment workers' situation.

Further sessions will be held throughout the United States where various phases of labor troubles will be investigated. The commission will make recommendations to congress based upon its findings.

Although there are nine members of the commission, only four were present at the first hearing, which took place in City hall. They were John B. Lennan of Bloomington, Ill., chairman; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, S. Thirston Ballard of Louisville, Ky., and James O'Connell of Washington.

Ever since the garment workers' strike, which tied up the industry in this city, the relations between employers and employees have been strained, and recently there have been rumors of another strike. The employees, many of them women and girls, went back to work under an agreement called a protocol.

In addressing the commission Abraham Rosenberg, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, denounced the protocol system.

John A. Dyesche, secretary-treasurer of the Garment Workers' union, told the commissioners that working conditions had improved since the strike.

The employees now earning on an average of \$21 a week, whereas the average wage previously had been \$16. He said that the employees disliked the idea of having their labor disturbances arbitrated outside the sphere of their work.

#### ALL ON WRECKED SHIP SAFE

105 Passengers and Crew of the Cobecoid Saved by Rescue Vessels.

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 16.—The rescue ship Westport and John L. Cann arrived on Wednesday with 94 passengers from the Royal Mail steamer Cobecoid, which went aground on Trinity ledge, 25 miles north of this harbor, in a storm. The Westport has 75 of the rescued passengers on board and the Cann has 22. Eleven of the crew were taken off by other vessels. The Cobecoid, for which more than twelve rescue tugs, revenue cutters and steamers have been searching for 24 hours, was discovered when the fog lifted. Her hull is mostly above water.

The wireless news from the Woodbury that the Cobecoid had struck and hung on Trinity ledge, followed the drifting ashore of wreckage from the vessel on the beaches near this city. One thing picked up was a signboard, "Keep clear of Twin Screws." The Cobecoid displayed this in port.

#### Would Stop Calf Killing.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—A petition for a law to prohibit the killing of calves and the serving of veal in the United States may be asked, signed by the hotel keepers of Chicago at their next convention.

#### Miners and Coal Men Meet Feb. 3.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—The miners and coal operators selected February 3 for the joint wage scale conference for the central competitive field. The places for the meeting will be selected later.

#### Triple Tragedy in Wyoming.

Diamondville, Wyo., Jan. 16.—John Sera, a coal miner, shot and mortally wounded Mrs. Steffania. Steffania was mortally wounded by Sera. Steffania stabbed Sera and turned the knife so that the blade could not be extricated.

#### Spencer Gains New Delay.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Henry Spencer, slayer of Mrs. Mildred Allison-Roxrat, tango teacher, won another reprieve when Chief Justice Orrin N. Carter of the state supreme court granted his attorneys a writ of supersedeas.

#### Jack Johnson and Moran to Fight.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Articles were signed for a 20-round fight for the world's championship between Jack Johnson and Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight. The fight is to take place in June.

#### Mitchell on State Wage Board.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16.—John Mitchell will have a place on the Workmen's compensation commission which Governor Glynn will nominate next Monday, according to information given out.

## MANY KILLED BY LAVA

SEVEN THOUSAND LOST OUT OF 12,000 INHABITANTS.

Over One Hundred Thousand Who Live on Mainland of Japan Are Homeless.

Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 17.—Five thousand of the 12,000 inhabitants of the island of Sakura, where the Sakurajima volcano is located, have been accounted for. The fate of the other 7,000 is unknown. One hundred thousand people who live on the mainland are homeless and the railroad for 230 miles distant is blocked with stones and lava. It is reported that some of the stones are as big as houses.

Tokio, Jan. 16.—Official reports of the volcanic-earthquake disaster in southern Japan brought out the following features:

The small island of Sakura is covered with lava and ashes, in places several feet deep. Beneath this mantle lie the bodies of many persons whose number probably never will be known. Estimates of the dead must include a large number of refugees, who were drowned while trying to swim from Sakurajima to the city of Kagoshima. Kagoshima, a town of 60,000, is in ruins. Stone buildings collapsed under the hot ash. Simultaneous with the eruption of the volcano of Sakurajima there occurred an eruption of Yariagatake, which threw a cloud of ashes over Matsumoto.

The eruption of Sakurajima is gradually subsiding. A heavy rainfall is clearing the atmosphere and thus assisting the work of relief. The entire island of Kiusiu, 3,000 square miles, is covered with volcanic ash in varying depths.

Scientists declare the worst is over, adding that the eruption of the volcanoes served as a vent for acute subterranean activity and probably saved the country from more disastrous earthquakes. At Kumamoto, north of Kagoshima, are more than 1,000 refugees. The whole tragedy has not yet been told.

#### THAW LOSES FIGHT FOR BAIL

U. S. Judge Denies Immediate Release to Slayer—Jerome Threatened.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 19.—Immediate bail is denied Harry K. Thaw in a decision announced on Friday by Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States district court for New Hampshire.

This is one of the heaviest blows that has come to Thaw in New Hampshire. Aside from the personal freedom bail would give him, Thaw and his counsel ardently desired the weight of the legal precedent which would be given his side if Judge Aldrich had seen fit to accept bail for him, even before the final hearing on his habeas corpus writ. Judge Aldrich ruled that the bail question must wait until the habeas corpus hearing. Thaw's counsel is granted an extension of 20 days in time for filing briefs on the habeas corpus matter.

New York, Jan. 19.—William Travers Jerome has received threatening letters warning him that he will be killed unless he ceases his efforts to return Harry K. Thaw to Matteawan. This became known as a result of Jerome's turning the letters over to a detective agency.

## FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 17.—Henry Alves, seventy years old, reputed to be a miser with property valued at more than \$100,000, disappeared from a hospital here several days ago and the police were asked to look for him.

Tokio, Jan. 16.—Count Yukio Ito, fleet admiral of the Japanese navy, died here on Wednesday in his seventy-first year. Count Ito had more to do with the development of the Japanese navy than any other man. In the war between China and Japan in 1894 he fought the battle of the Yellow sea, destroying the Chinese fleet.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 16.—The state senate killed a bill requiring that male applicants for marriage licenses present satisfactory medical certificates. The vote was 22 to 17. The measure had been approved by the State Medical association.

New York, Jan. 17.—John Fox, formerly president of the National Democratic club, and a life long friend of Richard Croker, died of pneumonia at his home here. He had been ill three weeks. Mr. Fox was seventy-eight years old and had been a state senator and a congressman.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—The decree of exile against Maxim Gorky, the famous writer, because of his revolutionary activities in Russia, has been lifted. Friends of Gorky received word that he will return. The writer, who is suffering from tuberculosis, has been living in France.

#### Prohibitionists Pray at Capital.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Prayers for nationwide prohibition through an amendment to the federal constitution were offered here at a celebration of the "national day of fasting and prayer," arranged by the W. C. T. U.

#### Mitchell Widow Dies.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell died of pneumonia on Thursday. She became ill after the funeral of her late husband last week. Mrs. Mitchell, who was seventy-seven, was Mary Cadwalader of Philadelphia.

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## NIGHT OF TERROR

Experienced By 13 Men Rescued From Ship—Hope Abandoned, Then Assistance Arrives.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baltimore, Md.—Rescued from their ice-coated sinking ship, after they had given up all hope, the 13 members of the crew of the five-masted schooner Fuller Palmer arrived in Baltimore on board the steamer Marina. The rescue was made by the Marina about 134 miles southeast of Cape Cod.

When the gale which swept the Atlantic coast had so battered the schooner that she began to leak, the crew fought to keep her afloat. With sails whipped into shreds by the wind and rigging broken and coated with ice that she could not be handled, the Fuller Palmer practically had drifted at the mercy of the raging seas. Day and night the men labored at the pumps trying to keep down the ever increasing water, as the awful pounding opened the seams and the leaks grew larger. Tons of water flooded the decks, and, turning to ice, added to the unwieldiness of the vessel. So low was the Fuller Palmer in the water by then that no time was given the men to collect any of their belongings. With only the clothes they had on they were taken from the vessel.

#### ITALIAN STEAMER MISSING.

New York.—The principal topic of discussion in shipping circles was the Oceanic, an Italian steamship, which left Lisbon, Portugal, December